



***Borough of
Morley***

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

***MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH***

Year Ended December 31st, 1948



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Borough



of Morley

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

Year Ended December

31st. 1948

BOROUGH OF MORLEY.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(As at present constituted)

The Mayor (N. Ward Esq.,)

Chairman—Councillor J. Askey, J.P.

Deputy Chairman—Councillor Miss C. Hepworth, J.P.

Aldermen—

J. Dews, J. P.

E. Dixon.

J. Walsh, J.P.

A. Woollin.

Councillors—

F. Astill.

O. B. Blackburn.

S. A. Coates.

J. Redick.

J. Rogerson.

C. Stinton.

J. Tomlinson

N. L. Wade.

M. M. Watson.

Local Health Authority:—

West Riding County Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, Divisional Medical Officer, West
Riding County Council:—

Frederick G. E. Hill, D.S.O., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer:—

Marguerite J. Redcliffe, M.B., Ch.B.

Dental Surgeon (West Riding County Council):—

E. Thornton, L.D.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

Frank G. Sugden, D.P.A., M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,
A.M.I.S.E.

Sanitary Inspectors:—

Donald R. Redgwell, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Henry P. Grayshon, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

J. P. Barton, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Cleansing Officer:—

Albert Prince.

Matron, Morley Hall Maternity Home (Hospital Board):—

‡‡Miss P. Duerden.

Health Visitors and School Nurses (West Riding County
Council):—

*‡‡Miss S. A. Chapman.

§‡‡Miss N. Richardson.

§‡‡Miss E. Wilman.

*‡Miss J. Y. F. Mathieson.

‡Miss B. V. Ryall.

District Midwives (West Riding County Council):—

Mrs. E. H. Hargreaves. Miss E. Chapman.

Mrs. I. Cowburn. Mrs. J. Link.

Mrs. E. Illingworth. Miss M. Burdon

Mrs. D. J. Jackson.

Home Nurses (West Riding County Council):—

Miss A. M. Wood.	Miss E. Rothery.
Miss O. R. Marriott.	Miss J. Gomersall.
Mrs. V. Taylor.	Miss C. Cooke.

Clerical Staff:—

E. Myers. (Chief Clerk)
 L. A. Schofield.
 R. Crabtree.
 Miss K. Gray.
 Mrs. C. Woollin.
 Miss L. Moss.
 Miss D. Cockshott.
 Miss W. Lathey.

†State Registered Nurse.

‡State Certified Midwife.

*Health Visitors Certificate.

§Fever Trained.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1948

Resident Population 39,630

Live Births:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	386	366	752
Illegitimate	17	21	38
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	403	387	790
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth-rate (Registrar-General) 19.9

Still Births:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	15	11	26
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16	12	28
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rate per thousand (Live and Still Births) 34.2

	Males.	Females.	Total.
<u>Deaths</u>	233	235	468

Death-rate (Registrar-General) 11.8

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Heading 29 and 30 of the

Registrar-General's Short List):—

No. 29—Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis 0.0

Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births ... 0.0

No. 30—Other Maternal Causes 1.0

Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births ... 1.07

Deaths of Infants under One Year:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	18	14	32
Illegitimate	3	0	3
	—	—	—
	21	14	35
	—	—	—

Infantile Mortality Rate:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	44.3
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	42.5
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	78.9
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	65
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea (all ages)	3
Deaths from Diphtheria (all ages)	1
Death-rate—Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.252
„ Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.076
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	0.076
„ Cancer	1.64
„ Measles	0.025
„ Whooping Cough	0.050
„ Scarlet Fever	0.000
„ Diphtheria	0.025
„ Pneumonia, Bronchitis	1.287
No. of cases notified as Scarlet Fever	122
„ „ Diphtheria	3
„ „ Pulmonary Tuberculosis	28
„ „ Other forms of Tuberculosis	7
„ „ Pneumonia	24
„ „ Erysipelas	3
„ „ Puerperal Pyrexia	0
„ „ Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	0

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT.

The Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1948 refers to a year of changes in the administration of many social services reviewed in the Report.

Most important amongst these changes have been the transfer to the Hospital Board of the Isolation Hospitals and Maternity Home of the Local Authority and the transfer to the Local Health Authority, that is, the West Riding County Council, of the Maternity, Infant and Child Welfare Services.

These changes have involved certain re-organisation of the Health Department.

Reference is also made to the earlier transfer to the County Council of responsibility for Education and The School Medical Service.

The Medical Officer, previously a whole-time Official of the Morley Corporation, now holds the joint appointment of Medical Officer of Health, Morley and Divisional Medical Officer, No. 14 Division, West Riding County Council.

Additional Medical Staff including a whole-time Assistant Medical Officer, has been appointed by the County Authority.

Health Visitors and School Nurses have been transferred to the County Council and the establishment of these officials increased to eight whole-time suitably qualified nurses.

The clerical staff has been increased and hold joint appointments under the two Councils, the agreed proportion of the cost of the clerical establishment being five/sixths County Council and one/sixth Morley Council.

With regard to the Hosiptals and Maternity Home the projected date of transfer was July 1948. The Local Council, however, accepted an interim agency administration up to

March 31st., 1949 and it was on that date that the administration of these Institutions passed to the Hospital Board.

The Maternity and Infant Welfare Services, formerly run by Morley Council, were transferred to the West Riding County Council in July 1948.

With regard to the present administration, it is reported that Bruntcliffe Isolation Hospital has been closed and the Staff transferred to other Institutions. Grange Hospital, the Smallpox Hospital, remains as previously under caretaker supervision.

Consequently, there is no Hospital now in Morley accepting cases of Infectious Sickness, such cases as occur now, requiring Hospital isolation and treatment are sent to Seacroft Hospital, Leeds and to Snapethorpe Hospital, Wakefield.

The Maternity Home continues to serve the needs of this District as it has done previously.

With regard to the Maternity and Infant Welfare Services, and reference may be made here also to the School Medical or Health Service, there has been little change in the general arrangements. Such changes as have been carried out have tended to increase the efficiency of these services either by extension or new provision, and by the augmentation of professional and clerical staffs.

Reference is made here to the appointment by the County Council of a Mental Health Social Worker working part-time in this Area and the appointment of a Speech Therapist.

Finally, the efficiency of all services has been improved through Divisional co-ordination of County Services and Local Health Services and by the responsibility now in the Divisional Office for certain services which had previously been the responsibility of the County Authority to provide in the area of the County District.

The preparation of this Report has necessitated consideration of the arrangement of Tables, figures and text, in view of the transfers effected during the year.

It has not been considered advisable to report on services under the respective administrations individually, consequently the Report, as in previous years, is a statement related directly to the year's work in each section under review.

Commenting on certain figures given in the Report reference is made to a sharp drop in births in 1948, 790 births registered in 1948 as compared with 907 in 1947.

This tendency has been general in the Country. The Birth-rate (Registrar-General) is given as 19.9 as compared with 23.2 in the previous year. The comparative figure for England and Wales is 17.9 as compared with 20.5 for 1947.

The Death-rate for the year (Registrar-General) is 11.8 as compared with 13.7 for 1947. Comparative rates for England and Wales are, 1948—10.8, 1947—12.0.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is recorded as 44.3 per 1,000 live births as compared with 44.1 for 1947.

Comparative figures for 1948 are, England and Wales 34, County Boroughs and Greater Towns 39, one hundred and forty eight Smaller Towns 32 and London 31.

The Infantile Mortality Rate remains high but reference to a Table of Infantile Mortality Rate of the County Districts in the West Riding shows that the rate is lower than in some of these County Districts and comparable with the rate in many of the County Districts presenting similar characteristics to those of this Area.

No Maternal Death is recorded in 1948 and no case of puerperal infection was notified.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases were rather less, 546 notifications as compared with 581 in 1947.

Scarlet Fever showed an increase—122 notified cases as compared with 46 in 1947.

There was an increase also in the notified cases of Whooping Cough—141 cases reported as compared with 53 in 1947.

Measles on the other hand showed a considerable drop, 215 cases as compared with 416.

Three cases only of Diphtheria were notified, two in 1947.

No case of Infantile Paralysis was reported. In 1947—a year of considerable prevalence of this disease, 7 cases occurred here although every case was recorded as not severe there has been no severe residual disability in any of these cases.

Apart from one outbreak of mild suspected food poisoning occurring in a group of school children taking school dinners and referred to in the Report, no case of food poisoning was notified to the Department under the Regulations.

The efforts made by the Department to ensure a better standard of cleanliness in food premises, amongst food handlers of all types, and of the foods themselves, have been maintained throughout the year, especial attention having been given to canteens and kitchens where food is prepared and served, to the preparation and handling of ice-cream and of milk.

The District Council is aware of the progress of this work from Reports regularly presented to them by the officials of the Department.

It is not possible to assess the results in exact terms of minor or severe illness prevention. That such prevention has been achieved is accepted.

What is more obvious is the generally better standard of cleanliness of premises, persons, and clothing and the larger number of samples referred for laboratory examination which have conformed with present day accepted standards.

With these improvements there has been achieved results, not least of which is an improved general confidence resulting from such improved conditions.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Cancer Death Rate	T.B. Death Rate			Infectious Diseases			Diphtheria
						Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Typhoid	Scarlet Fever			
1938	15.58	12.25	57.0	3.00	1.50	.35	.12	—	181			37
1939	13.72	12.92	46.3	5.50	1.60	.43	.20	—	127			25
1940	13.89	14.07	40.7	3.60	1.34	.39	.05	—	52			28
1941	14.46	13.00	67.27	3.50	1.87	.24	.11	—	35			52
1942	16.10	14.5	60.6	0.00	2.2	.46	.08	—	59			20
1943	17.7	13.9	42.1	3.03	1.93	.38	.05	—	135			20
1944	19.7	14.5	39.9	0.00	2.07	.33	.08	—	323			66
1945	17.6	13.4	54.9	0.00	1.93	.38	.05	—	99			35
1946	19.2	14.1	59.0	2.64	2.06	.26	.18	—	24			11
1947	23.2	13.7	44.1	1.07	2.09	.25	.05	—	46			2
1948	19.9	11.8	44.3	0.00	1.64	.25	.07	—	122			3

A statement is included here of certain statistics shown as a comparative table with reference to ten recent years. The table shows the general and particular trends in various vital and other statistics over a period of recent years.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

General Statistics, 1948:

Area	9,529	acres
Population (1931 census)	39,722	
Population (Registrar-General, Mid. 1947	39,630	
Number of inhabited houses (1931 census)	11,008	
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1948, accord- ing to rate books)	13,249	
Number of families or separate occupiers, (1931 census)	11,092	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£706	
Rateable Value	£183,042	

Laboratory Facilities:—

Public Health Laboratory, West Riding County
Council, Wakefield.

Samples submitted:—

Swabs—Examination for B. Diphtheria	316
Swabs—Examination for Hæmolytic Streptococcus	504
Milk samples submitted for bacteriological examina- tion from this Department	204
Water Samples	59
Bath Water Samples	12
Water samples submitted for examination under arrangements made by the Waterworks Com- mittee to the Laboratory of Messrs. H. T. Lea and Mallinder, Halifax	270

Ambulance Services

The Ambulance Services of the Local Authority including the transport of cases of Infectious Diseases were transferred to the Local Health Authority in July 1948.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS, INCLUDING CLINICS SOLELY FOR DIAGNOSIS OR CONSULTATION.

Infant Welfare Centres:—

The Town Hall, Morley—

Monday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.—Infants.

Wednesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.—Toddlers.

The Methodist Schoolroom, The Falls, East Ardsley.

*Tuesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.—Infants and Toddlers.

No. 1, Syke Lane, West Ardsley.

*Thursday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.—Infants and Toddlers.

The Wesleyan Methodist Schoolroom, Drighlington—

*Friday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.—Infants and Toddlers.

The Council Offices, Gildersome—

*Wednesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.—Infants and Toddlers.

* Combined with a School Clinic Session.

Return of Attendance—Infants and Toddlers Welfares:—

Total number of Centres provided and maintained by the West Riding County Council	6
--	---

Total attendances at all Centres during the year:—

(1) By children under 1 year of age	7,033
(2) By children between the ages of 1 and 5	3,093

Total number of children who first attended at the
Centres during the year, and who, on the date
of their first attendances were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	531
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5	30

Total number of children first attending:—

during 1948 and who, at the end of the year, were under 1 year of age	463
--	-----

Percentage of total notified births, 1948, represented by this figure	58.5
--	------

STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCES AT THE VARIOUS INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Morley Infant Welfare:—

Total Attendances, 1948:—

(1) Children under 1 year	3,121
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5	676
	<hr/>
Total ...	3,797
	<hr/>

Average attendance per session ... 79

Children attending for the first time in 1948 and at the
date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	266
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5	5
	<hr/>
Total ...	271
	<hr/>

Morley Toddlers' Clinic:—

Total Attendances, 1948:—

(1) Children under 1 year	21
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ...	481
	<hr/>
Total ...	502
	<hr/>

Average attendance per session ... 9

Children attending for the first time in 1948 and at the
date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	3
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	16
	<hr/>
Total ...	19
	<hr/>

East Ardsley Infant Welfare:—

Total Attendances, 1948:—

(1) Children under 1 year	1,258
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	952
	<hr/>
Total ...	2,210
	<hr/>

Average attendance per session ... 46

Children attending for the first time in 1948 and at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	73
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	3
	<hr/>
Total ...	76
	<hr/>

West Ardsley Infant Welfare:—

Total Attendances, 1948:—

(1) Children under 1 year	925
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ...	280
	<hr/>
Total ...	1,205
	<hr/>

Average attendance per session ... 23

Children attending for the first time in 1948 and at the date of their first attendance were: —

(1) Under 1 year of age	73
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	4
	<hr/>
Total ...	77
	<hr/>

Drighlington Infant Welfare:—

Total Attendances, 1948:—

(1) Children under 1 year	788
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ...	231
	<hr/>
Total ...	1,019
	<hr/>

Average attendance per session ... 19

Children attending for the first time in 1948 and at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	58
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	1
	<hr/>
Total ...	59
	<hr/>

Gildersome Infant Welfare:—

Total Attendances, 1948:—

(1) Children under 1 year	1,022
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ...	473
	<hr/>
Total ...	1,495
	<hr/>

Average attendance per session ... 28

Children attending for the first time in 1948 and at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	58
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	1
	<hr/>
Total ...	59
	<hr/>

DRIED MILK, Etc., ISSUED AT VARIOUS WELFARE CENTRES.

A statement of the sales and free and half-price issues of Dried Milk, etc., is given below:—

Infants and Children under 5 years of age:—

Sales at full cost:—

Ambrosia Dried Milk	5,003	one lb. packets.
Modilac Dried Milk	679	one lb. packets.
Cow and Gate Dried Milk	8,738	one lb. packets.
Virol	1,004	four oz. cartons.
Virolax	310	four oz. cartons.
Maltoline	195	ten oz. jars.
Cod Liver Oil	119	six oz. bottles
Glucose	437	four oz. cartons.
Nestrovite	1	bottle.
Halibut Oil	172	bottles.
Midlothian Oat Food	714	tins.

The following table refers to the period 1st January, 1948 to 3rd July, 1948:—

Sales at half-cost:—

Ambrosia Dried Milk	0	one lb. packets.
---------------------------	---	------------------

Free Issues:—

Ambrosia Dried Milk	17	one lb. packets.
Modilac Dried Milk	1	one lb. packet.
Cow and Gate Dried Milk	9	one lb. packets.
Virol	10	four oz. cartons.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Sales at full cost:—

Devonlac Dried Milk	135	one lb. packets.
Plastules	975	tablets.

Free Issues:—

Devonlac Dried Milk	0	one lb. packets.
---------------------------	---	------------------

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure by Local Authority on Milk, Virol etc.	1,615	1	7
Receipts from Sales at full price and half-price	1,701	2	8
	<hr/>		
Net profit to Local Authority	86	1	1
	<hr/>		

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

For patients booking at Morley Hall Maternity Home:—

Morley Hall Maternity Home:—(Hospital Board).

Friday, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.—Ante-natal Clinic.

Special sessions for post-natal cases.

For patients booking at other Lying-in Institutions, or
remaining at home for confinement:—

*School Clinic Premises, Commercial Street, Morley:—

1st January, 1948—3rd July, 1948—

Wednesday evening—6 p.m.

4th July, 1948—31st December, 1948—

Friday afternoon—2-4 p.m.

*No. 1, Syke Lane, West Ardsley:—

1st January, 1948—3rd July, 1948—

1st and 3rd Thursday in each month—6 p.m.

4th July, 1948—31st December, 1948—

1st, 3rd, and 5th Wednesday in each month—
2—4 p.m.

*Wesleyan Schoolroom, Drighlington:—

1st January, 1948—3rd July, 1948—

2nd and 4th Thursday in each month—6 p.m.

4th July, 1948—31st December, 1948—

2nd and 4th Thursday in each month—2—4 p.m.

*Methodist Schoolroom, The Falls, East Ardsley:—

1st January, 1948—3rd July, 1948—

2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month—5-30 p.m.

4th July, 1948—31st December, 1948—

2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month—10 a.m.
—12 noon.

*Gildersome Council Offices:—

1st January, 1948—3rd July, 1948—

1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month—6 p.m.

4th July, 1948—31st December, 1948—

1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday in each month—
2—4 p.m.

* Combined Ante-natal and Post-natal clinics.

Attendances at the Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics in 1948 are shown below:—

A.—Ante-natal Clinics:—

Morley Hall Ante-natal Clinic:—

First attendances during 1948 314

Total attendances 2769

Average attendances per session 37

Morley District Ante-natal Clinic—

Total No. of women who attended 213

Total attendances 686

Average attendance per session 14

West Ardsley Ante-natal Clinic—

Total No. of women who attended 37

Total attendances 132

Average attendance per session 6

East Ardsley Ante-natal Clinic—

Total No. of women who attended 43

Total attendances 152

Average attendance per session 6

Gildersome Ante-natal Clinic—

Total No. of women who attended	26
Total attendances	66
Average attendance per session	3

Drighlington Ante-natal Clinic—

Total No. of women who attended	57
Total attendances	161
Average attendance per session	6

All Ante-natal Clinics—

Total attending in 1948	690
Total attendances	3966
Average attendance per session	17

Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the number of women attending the Clinics during 1948 84%

B—Post-natal Clinics:—

All Post-natal Clinics:—

Patients attended	20
-------------------------	----

Arrangements have been made for Specialist Consultations, either by arranging a session at the Leeds Maternity Hospital, or by individual appointments with Specialists.

SCHOOL CLINICS

Morley Central Clinic, Commercial Street, Morley.

No. 1, Syke Lane, West Ardsley.

The Methodist Chapel Schoolroom, East Ardsley.

The Wesleyan Chapel Schoolroom, King St., Drighlington.

The Council Offices, The Green, Gildersome.

Consultant Eye Clinic—Morley Central Clinic.

Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon—

Mr. John Benson, F.R.C.S.

Consultant Aural Clinic—Morley Central Clinic.

Consultant Aural Surgeon—

Mr. John E. Otty, F.R.C.S., Edin.

Dental Clinic—This Clinic is established at the Morley Central Clinic premises.

Summary of Clinic attendances, 1948:—

Morley Central Clinic	7328
East Ardsley Clinic	50
West Ardsley Clinic	54
Gildersome Clinic	90
Drighlington Clinic	286
<hr/>	
Total	7808
<hr/>	

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

An Orthopaedic Clinic is held at the Staincliffe Hospital. Orthopaedic cases, school and under-school-age children are referred in general to this Specialist Clinic although some cases attend elsewhere as at the Leeds General Infirmary.

An orthopaedic nurse is available for certain home treatment where such treatment is indicated and her services have been called on for a number of crippled cases in Morley during the year.

SPEECH THERAPY

A Speech Therapist has been appointed, carrying out treatment part-time in the Morley area.

GENERAL HOSPITALS, DISPENSARY AND OTHER CLINIC SERVICES.

Tuberculosis Dispensary:—

High Street, Morley

Venereal Diseases:—

No provision in Morley. Treatment Centres at Clayton Hospital, Wakefield, and at the Hospital in Leeds.

Isolation Hospitals:—

There is no Isolation Hospital within the Borough accepting patients. Arrangements have been made by the Hospital Board for cases from Morley to be admitted to Seacroft Hospital, Leeds, and to Snapethorpe Hospital, Wakefield.

Maternity Home:—

The Morley Hall Maternity Home has been transferred to the Hospital Board. This Home accepts patients from the Morley area as described in previous Annual Reports and applications for bookings are accepted in the local Divisional Medical Officer's Department.

Maternity Hospitals:—

The Leeds Maternity Hospital and Staincliffe Hospital accept patients from this District. The majority of cases accepted at Staincliffe are normal bookings; cases accepted at Leeds Maternity Hospital are cases with medical or surgical indications for Institutional accommodation.

MATERNITY AND MIDWIFERY SERVICES

Lying-in Accommodation—

During 1948, responsibility for the provision of Institutional Treatment for Maternity cases passed from the Morley Council to the Hospital Board.

Prior to the date of transfer in July 1943, the Morley Council had one Maternity Home in the Borough, the Morley Hall Maternity Home.

The accommodation at this home, which was a midwives Home, was ten lying-in, one isolation and two labour beds.

The accommodation was considered suitable for some 200 cases per year and bookings were made to that number. Additionally, certain emergency cases were admitted.

There were no reservations of beds for ante-natal cases requiring treatment but such cases would be accepted if accommodation were available and the cases suitable for admission to a Home of this type.

Reference to the figures shown later in the Report indicates that the accommodation of the Home was fully utilised during the year. An improved staffing position helped to maintain the occupation of the beds.

Although the transfer to the Hospital Board was made in July 1948, the Local Authority conducted the Home under agency arrangements up to March 31st. 1949.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics are held in Morley Hall for booked patients.

There is no Resident Medical Officer.

There is no Consultant Clinic at the Home.

Patients requiring medical attention are referred to their own Doctors. Similarly, patients' own doctors are called when patients resident in the Institution require medical or surgical attention.

The services of a Consulting Surgeon are available when necessary.

A statement of the work carried out at Morley Hall during 1948 is given below:—

- (1) Name and address of Institution—Morley Hall Maternity Home, Morley.
- (2) Number of Lying-in Beds—10 Lying-in; 1 Isolation bed.
- (3) Number of Ante-natal beds:—None specially provided. Accommodation used when available, including Isolation.
- (4) Number of maternity cases admitted during 1948:—311.

- (5) Number of women treated in 1948 in the beds shown under item (3) above—None.
- (6) Average duration of stay in Institution (patients shown in item (4))—11 days.
- (7) Number of cases delivered by—
- | | |
|--------------------|-----|
| (a) Midwives | 295 |
| (b) Doctors | 13 |
- (8) Number of cases in which Medical Assistance was sought by midwife—40.
- (9) Number of cases notified as—
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (a) Puerperal Fever | 0 |
| (b) Puerperal Pyrexia | 0 |
- (10) Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum 0
- (11) Number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum 0
- (12) Number of cases of slight inflammation of the eyes 0
- (13) Number of maternal deaths 0
- (14) Number of infant deaths—
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| (a) Still-born | 7 |
| (b) Within ten days of birth | 1 |
| | — |
| Total infant deaths | 8 |
| | — |
- (15) Number of cases attended by Consultant—
- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| (a) Infants | 1 |
| (b) Mothers | 4 |
- (16) Number of major operations undertaken—
- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| (a) By Consulting Surgeon | 0 |
|---------------------------------|---|
- (17) Number of minor operations undertaken—
- | | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| (a) By Consulting Surgeon | 0 |
| (b) By Medical Practitioners | 11 |

Admissions to Morley Hall in past 7 years—

1941	211 cases
1942	239 „
1943	229 „
1944	281 „
1945	236 „
1946	284 „
1947	254 „
1948	311 „

The distribution of admissions throughout the year is shown as follows:—

	Admissions.	Provided Bed-days.	Actual Bed-days.
January	28	310	333
February	29	280	299
March	27	310	299
April	30	300	326
May	28	310	308
June	27	300	262
July	33	310	329
August	25	310	287
September	22	300	233
October	19	310	221
November	24	300	207
December	21	310	262

Other Lying-in Accommodation, 1948:—

As stated, the accommodation at Morley Hall was fully used and not sufficient to meet the demand for normal cases.

Additional accommodation has been available to residents in this Borough at various Institutions and Hospitals and figures relating to the use of this accommodation are given below.

The Staincliffe Hospital accepts bookings for normal and abnormal cases, the Leeds Maternity Hospital accepts abnormal and emergency cases only.

The St. James' Hospital accepts abnormal cases of special types only.

The cases accepted elsewhere represented a small proportion of the total cases and were admitted owing to special circumstances or residence.

The figures of admissions to these various Institutions are given below:—

Leeds Maternity Hospital—

Emergency cases admitted	16
Booked cases admitted	10
Ante-natal cases admitted	1
	—
Total	27
	—

West Ridng County Hospital, Staincliffe—

Emergency cases admitted	48
Booked cases admitted	90
Ante-natal cases admitted	5
	—
Total	143
	—

Morley Hall Maternity Home—

Emergency cases admitted	0
Booked cases admitted	311
Ante-natal cases admitted	0
	—
Total	311
	—

Wakefield County General Hospital—

Emergency cases admitted	2
Booked cases admitted	1
	—
Total	3
	—

Manygates Hospital, Wakefield—

Emergency cases admitted	0
Booked cases admitted	2
Ante-natal cases admitted	0
	—
Total	2

St. James's Hospital, Leeds—

Emergency cases admitted	0
Booked cases admitted	1
	—
Total	1

Summary of all Lying-in Institutions—

Emergency cases admitted	66
Booked cases admitted	415
Ante-natal cases admitted	6
	—
Total	487

It will be seen from the figures given that with 820 notified births—Registrar-General's figures 818 births, 487 mothers were admitted to one or other of the available lying-in Institutions.

The position has arisen that the demand for lying-in accommodation exceeds the provision and a selection of cases is made for the available provision for normal lying-in cases. Originally made in the Health Department, the selection is now made at the Local Health Authority (County Council) Department in consultation with the Health Department of the Local District Council.

Accommodation for abnormal cases and emergency cases has been sufficient and satisfactory.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

The provision for domiciliary midwifery is the responsibility of the Local Health Authority, that is, the West Riding County Council.

There are seven resident domiciliary midwives, whole-time employees of the County Council. This provision is sufficient for the calls on this service in Morley.

Two midwives now have motor cars under arrangements of the employing Authority. The number could be increased with advantage to the Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

All domiciliary midwives have been trained in the use of gas and air analgesia and recently a supply of suitable machines has been made available to enable all patients confined in their own homes to have the benefit of this analgesia. The efficiency of this would be improved if additional gas containers were available. These are however, in short supply at present and there is little indication at present of an improvement in the position.

Figures relating to the Domiciliary Midwifery Service in Morley Borough are as follows:—

Number of Domiciliary Midwives	7
--------------------------------------	---

Total number of confinements undertaken
by Domiciliary Midwives:—

(a) As midwives	240
(b) As Maternity Nurses	49

Total	289
-------------	-----

Number of cases where medical assistance was sought by midwife	90
---	----

Number of patients to whom gas and air was given	1
---	---

MATERNITY—SPECIALIST AND CONSULTANT SERVICES

Full provision is made as described in previous Annual Reports. Figures for 1948 are as follows:—

Number of patients referred to the Consulting Surgeon (including Morley Hall and District cases but excluding patients in Leeds Maternity Hospital and Staincliffe Hospital, Dewsbury)	20
Consultations	8
Minor Operations	11
Major Operations	0
X-ray Examinations	1

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

No case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified in 1948. Institutional treatment is available for cases of this disease.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No Maternal Death was recorded in 1948.

HOME HELPS—DOMICILIARY SERVICE

The Home Help Scheme has continued in operation during 1948. This Service is now provided by the West Riding County Council. Up to the end of 1948 the services of the Home Helps were provided in 13 cases.

More recently the conditions of service of workers in this Scheme have been improved and higher rates of pay have been introduced. In consequence, a larger number of Home Helps have become available. Reference has been made in previous Reports to the difficulty of obtaining suitable persons to carry out the duties and undertake the responsibilities of this work.

At present the number of Home Helps has increased to the equivalent of six whole-time workers. Although chiefly engaged in maternity cases these Home Helps are provided

in cases of general sickness and in cases of infirmity. The demand is now steadily growing and it is hoped that the supply of workers will be adequate to meet the demands for this very essential branch of our welfare Services.

MATERNITY OUTFITS

Provided for Domiciliary Midwifery.

Statement for 1948:—

Cost per pack at present—9s. 3d.

No. of Maternity Outfits supplied in 1948:—

(a) Free of Cost	193
(b) At Cost Price	92

Total 285

Total cost of Outfits	£126 18s. 9d.
Charged to patients	£ 37 14s. 9d.

Net cost to Local Authority £ 89 4s. 0d.

Net cost to Local Authority in 1947 ... £4 8s. 1d.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

There have been considerable changes in the year under review. Under recent legislation provision is made for extension of these services and reference to this can be made more profitably in subsequent Reports.

HEALTH VISITORS—HOME VISITING FOR INFANTS AND MOTHERS

The Staff engaged in Health Visiting was transferred to the West Riding County Council in July 1948.

The approved establishment of Health Visiting Staff for Morley is eight whole-time Health Visitors (engaged additionally in School Medical work and other duties in addition to the work of maternal and infant care).

The present position with regard to Staff is that there are four whole-time (combined appointment) Health Visitors and School Nurses and one whole-time School Nurse.

There are consequently three vacancies. The present Staff is not sufficient to carry out efficiently the home visiting of mothers, infants and young children. Some measure of relief has been given by relieving the Health Visitors of routine duties in ante-natal and post-natal clinics, these duties being undertaken now by the domiciliary midwives.

It is probable, at a later date that the minor ailment treatments at present carried out by Health Visitors and School Nurses in the Clinics may become part of the work of the Home Nurses.

Child Care, referred to in previous Annual Reports, is now the responsibility of other workers and the appointment of Mental Health and similar Social Workers will relieve the demands which have been made on the time of Health Visitors and enable them to devote themselves more exclusively and efficiently to the work of Health Education and of infant, young child and maternal care.

Statement of the Home Visiting of the Health Visitors
for 1948:—

(1) To Expectant Mothers:—

(a) First Visits	396
(b) Total Visits	573

(2) To Children under 1 year of age:—

(a) First Visits	788
(b) Total Visits	2229

(3) To Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years:—

(a) Total Visits	3169
------------------------	------

Total all visits	5971
------------------------	------

CHILD CARE

Prior to Transfer

- (a) Number of persons on Local Register who received children for reward 3
- (b) 1—No. of children registered 3
 2—No. of children registered in respect of whom formal or informal action was required 0
- (c) Appointed Visitors (in each case Health Visitors) 3

DAY NURSERIES

There are at present two Day Nurseries in this Area, the Lewisham Park Day Nursery and the Grove Park Day Nursery. Each Nursery has accommodation for 40 children.

These Nurseries, originally the responsibility of the Local District Council, were transferred to the County Council in July 1948.

Applications for admission dropped considerably after the war and then after a period commenced to increase and the increasing demand for accommodation has steadily increased. A large number of married women in this district are employed in the Local Textile Industry and the demand for accommodation comes largely from married women so employed.

During 1948 the accommodation in both Nurseries was fully utilised and the waiting lists for these Nurseries have shown a steady increase in applications.

The present position is shown as follows:—

Lewisham Park Nursery:—

Total accommodation	40
Number on register	37

Grove Park Nursery :—

Total accommodation	40
Number on register	39

Nursery Waiting List—number of applications, latest revision
the two Nurseries (being included here) 152

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The water supplied to this District is the rainfall on high moorland, collected to impounding reservoirs, treated and piped to service reservoirs in the town.

The water is characteristic of rainfall so collected. There is a marked content of peaty material which is largely removed by precipitation and filtration, this process improving the appearance of the natural water which has a dark tint.

The natural water is mildly acid but sufficiently so to have plumbo solvency qualities, and this is corrected by the addition of lime.

At the points of the service reservoirs the water is treated with chlorine and ammonia and to an extent sufficient to ensure a residual chlorine content at each service tap, providing the period of holding in the final service pipe is not longer than is normal in domestic circumstances.

At the beginning of 1948 there were 5 domestic premises only (houses) without mains water supply. Samples were taken from the water supplies of each one of these premises in 1948. In two cases very unsatisfactory reports were received, and at the end of the year progress was being made towards providing these houses with a supply from the main.

In the remaining three cases the reports were better, and so far these remain with the alternative supplies

The pH value of the mains water (safeguard of plumbo-solvency) is recored daily in the Health Department. A similar examination is made in the Water Department.

The samples submitted to the Laboratory for lead content were reported as satisfactory.

Routine sampling and examination of the samples has been carried out as in previous years. Most samples have been examined by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder of Halifax, (270 in 1948). 215 samples were subjected to bacteriological examination and 55 to chemical examination.

Reports on the bacteriological examinations showed that 6 samples contained 1 B.Coli, 1 contained 2 B.Coli, 1 contained 3 B.Coli, 3 contained 5 B.Coli, 2 contained 8 B.Coli, 1 contained 13 B.Coli and 1 contained 25 B.Coli per 100 ml.

Additionally 59 samples of mains water taken by the Sanitary Inspectors were examined at the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield. Two of these samples contained B.Coli. In one case 3 and in the other 13 per 100 ml.

Two further samples were examined for plumbo-solvency which was found to be not excessive.

Five samples of well water were examined. Two of these samples from the same source showed 180+ and 1600 B.Coli per 100 ml. The action taken in this case has already been mentioned.

Below is printed a report on the Chemical and Bacteriological examination of a sample of mains water, and this report is printed as a typical report received.

H. T. LEA AND MALLINDER The Borough Laboratory,
Halifax.

W/C 144

REPORT on the Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of one sample of Water, received on August 19th, 1948.

Sample marked "Tower Feed, Halifax water only."

Chemical Analysis:—

Total Solids	9.12	pts.	per	100,000
Mineral Matter	7.92		,,	,,
Chlorine	1.20		,,	,,
Free Ammonia	Nil			
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil			
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.	Nil			
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil			
Nitric Nitrogen	0.035		,,	,,
Temporary Hardness	0.2	degrees		
Total Hardness	3.0		,,	
Permanent Hardness	2.8		,,	
Lead in Solution	Nil			
Lead dissolved in 24 hrs.	Nil			
Free Chlorine	0.03	pts.	per	million
pH. Value	6.9			
Appearance	Clear and Colourless			

Bacteriological Examination.

Total No. of Micro-organisms per ml. growing
on Agar at 22°C.—3 days Nil

Total No. of Micro-organisms per ml. growing
on Agar at 37°C.—2 days Nil

Presumptive B. Coli Nil per 100 ml

The condition of the Water is highly satisfactory.

R. MALLINDER,

27th August, 1948.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Extensions during 1948:—

William Street, Churwell.

Improvement of existing sewers:

Westerton Road, West Ardsley.

Town Street, Gildersome.

Districts requiring sewerage:—

(1) Gelderd Road

(2) Tingley Common

(3) Old Lane, Ardsley

(4) Woodhouse Lane, Ardsley

(5) Moorhead, Gildersome

Sewage Disposal—

Extensions during 1948—None.

Adequacy of Present Sewage Disposal Works:—

Improvement Scheme (2nd instalment) for the Main Works in Dewsbury Road has been prepared and submitted to and is at present under consideration by the Ministry of Health.

The sewerage proposals in connection with the Moorhead District of Gildersome for connecting into the Leeds system in order to relieve the Drighlington Sewage works are now almost complete.

Complaints from West Riding Rivers Board:—

Some complaints have been received but these have mainly applied to the Dewsbury Road Works, a scheme for the improvement of which is mentioned above.

Closet Accommodation, 1948:—

No. of water closets	12,668
No. of waste water closets	0
No. of privy middens	194
No. of pail or tub closets	16
No. of new water closets in old buildings provided in 1948 (conversion of existing privy middens)	59
No. of new water closets in new buildings provided in 1948	162

The number of privy compartments has been reduced from 253 to 194 since the last annual report.

As recorded earlier, most of the 194 privies remaining are in the Drighlington area, and but for the difficult circumstances of recent years, the majority of these would have been dealt with.

The Council's scheme for the conversion of these privy middens is now well under way, and it is gratifying to report that the rate of conversion increases each year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SCAVENGING

Summarised statistics for the year ended 31st March, 1948 are given below:—

Total weight of refuse collected	18,266 tons
Total weight of refuse tipped	18,266 tons
Total cost of collection and disposal	£15,942
Income from disposal of salvage etc.	£1,754
	—————
Net Cost	£14,188
	—————

SALVAGE

Salvage of waste materials is the responsibility of the Department and all reasonable efforts are made to ensure a satisfactory and efficient collection.

The value of salvage collected and disposed of in 1948 was £2,195 13s. 0d., as compared with £1,636 4s. 3d. in 1947. This increase is almost entirely accounted for by an increase in the receipts for waste paper from £1,125 10s. 8d. to £1,682 11s. 11d. During the year the amount of waste paper showed a considerable increase and the total for the year was the highest since the wartime peak year of 1942.

Tonnages for recent years are set out below :—

1942	288 tons
1943	215 „
1944	167 „
1945	142 „
1946	168 „
1947	171 „
1948	263 „

There was a further decrease in the receipts from the sale of kitchen waste.

The cost of collection and disposal of salvage is not shown, although in this connection it may be said that waste paper is the only material which shows an actual profit.

The total value of material salvaged during the year ended 31st December 1948, was made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	1682	11	11
Kitchen Waste	371	7	2
Rags etc.	113	5	11
Scrap Metal	10	3	8
Glass	18	4	4
	<hr/>		
Total	£2195	13	0
	<hr/>		

Summary of nuisances dealt with during 1948:—

	Found	Abated
Insufficient Refuse Accommodation	371	317
Accumulations of Refuse	9	10
Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation	4	3
Defective Water Closets	98	135
Dirty Water Closets	7	9
Insanitary Privy Middens	21	23
Offensive Smells	4	4
Defective Drains	21	20
Choked Drains and Gulleys	126	140
Lack of Drainage	9	—
Defective Sink Waste Pipes	28	24
Defective Eaves Gutters	74	81
Disused Buildings	3	4
House Dilapidation	218	256
Dampness	91	87
Defective Roofs	88	102
Insanitary Sinks	48	46
Insufficient Water Supply	9	—
Defective Water Pipes	19	24
Accumulation of Water	1	1
Water in Cellars	13	12
Lack of Cooking Facilities	5	—
Lack of Food Storage Facilities	10	—
Lack of Washing Facilities	9	—
Dirty or Verminous Houses.....	7	5
Verminous Infestations	5	12
Offensive Accumulations	7	8
Animals so kept as to be a Nuisance	11	7
Insufficient Ventilation	—	1
Obstruction of Light	1	—
Common Lodging House	1	—
Caravan Living	1	—
Colliery Spoil Heap	2	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1321	1333
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total number of visits made in connection with the above nuisances	3453
Statutory Notices Served.....	134
Informal Notices Served	1321
1245 Informal Notices and 88 Statutory Notices were complied with.	

The number of Nuisances recorded and dealt with, although less than the previous year, was again substantially higher than average.

Figures for the past five years are :—

1948	1321
1947	1428
1946	811
1945	450
1944	600

The difficulties and delays experienced by property owners in getting repairs done either because of shortage of materials or labour have tended to bring more complaints from tenants to the Department. On the other hand the large number of Nuisances abated would seem to suggest that there has been some easing of these difficulties.

SHOP ACTS, 1934

Total Inspections	305
-------------------------	-----

Informal action was taken in respect of the following contraventions :—

Absence of Sanitary Accommodation	6
Absence of Washing Facilities	2
Unsatisfactory Sanitary Accommodation	6
Absence of Heating to Shops	4
Defective Floor	1

During the year all premises subject to the provisions of Sec. 10 of the Shops Act, 1934, have been reinspected. In view of the large number of inspections, the number of contraventions found is very small.

SWIMMING BATHS

Twelve bath water samples were examined in 1948. Of these, 11 samples were reported on as satisfactory. 1 sample contained B.Coli. In this case it was ascertained that the water was deficient in chlorine content when the sample was taken.

Specimen Sample

Public Health Laboratory Service, Wakefield.

From: Chief Sanitary Inspector, Borough of Morley.
Water taken from Second Class Baths. Deep End.

Date and hour of collection: 1st July, 1948—10 a.m.

Number of coliform bacilli Nil per 100 ml.

Faecal or non-faecal coli Nil per 100 ml.

pH. Value..... 7.3

0.2 free chlorine in 1,000,000 parts water.

SATISFACTORY. (sgd.) W. S. Lane.

Two public Baths. Bath waters are subject to continuous filtration and chlorination (chlorine and ammonia).

ERADICATION OF BED-BUGS

1. (a) Number of Council Houses found to be infested with bed bugs 6
- (b) Number of Council Houses disinfested 6
- (c) Number of other houses found to be infested with bed bugs 13
- (d) Number of other houses disinfested 13
2. Method employed for bed-bug disinfestation:—
Fumigation with H.C.N.
3. Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses.

(a) Clearance removal :—

Van fumigation with H.C.N. supplemented where necessary by Steam Sterilization.

(b) Other lettings of Council houses :—

As in 3 (a) above, if evidence is found of bed-bug infestation.

4. H.C.N. Disinfestation—carried out by Contractor.
Steam Sterilization—carried out by local authority.

5. Supervision of Council Houses :—

(a) Health Dept., Sanitary Inspectors.

(b) Housing Dept., Housing Director.
Housing Visitor (woman).

RODENT CONTROL

The Health Department employs one whole-time rodent operative.

The requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture have been carried out as previously.

During the year a special scheme for rodent destruction was organised and operated in the Borough.

The scheme provides not only for the carrying out of treatments on receipt of complaints but also for a routine search for infestations and their treatment when found.

The whole area has been divided up into small zones each of which is inspected in turn. After the inspection of a zone, all infestations found are treated at the same time in an effort to prevent the driving of rats from one place to another.

In addition to the inspection and treatment of these zones, all places of special risk such as refuse tips, sewers, sewage works, etc., receive special treatment at regular intervals.

During 1948, some 178 separate infestations were dealt with and it is estimated that more than 2,700 rats have been killed.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

45 timed smoke observations were taken during the year. Excessive emission of black smoke was noted on five occasions and warnings were issued.

A large number of informal smoke observations were taken in addition, and it is from these that information is obtained as to the chimneys which warrant further attention.

HOUSING

Table D, included here, gives a summary of the Housing work carried out in 1948.

TABLE D.—HOUSING STATISTICS

1.	Inspections of dwelling-houses during the year:—	
	(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	578
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1069
	(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	578
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1069
	(3) (a) Number of dwelling-houses needing further action	578
	(b) Number found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	578
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—	
	No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers (including cases outstanding from previous year)	624
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—	
	A—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 Housing Act, 1936.	
	(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	6
	(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
	(a) by owners	4
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	1

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	77
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a) by owners	62
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	11

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) No. of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation	0
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(3) No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0
(4) No. of undertakings to close accepted	12

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	8
(2) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4. Unhealthy Areas.

Housing Acts, Clearance, Postponement of operation.

5. Number of new houses erected during 1948:—

(a) by the Local Authority	91
(b) by private enterprise	13

6. Housing conditions

(1) Total number of houses in the district	13429
(2) Number of working class houses included in above	11340

7. Town Planning.

(1) Is the Council a member of any Regional Town Planning Committee. If so, which?

Batley and District Joint Town Planning Committee.

(2) Is a Town Planning Scheme in force for

(a) The whole of the District—Yes.

(b) Part of the District—Yes.

If so, give particulars of scheme.

Applies to part of the District only.

(3) Have Council during 1948 passed a Resolution deciding to prepare a Town Planning Scheme?

If so, does it relate to:—

(a) Whole District—No.

(b) Part of District—No.

8. Name and address of Officer designated to make inspections under the Housing Consolidated Regulations:—

Frederick G. E. Hill, Medical Officer of Health,
Morley.

9. Has any action been taken to improve the housing conditions of tuberculous families in your District either by way of building new or special houses or the granting of special facilities for such families to be rehoused? If so, please state action taken.

Yes, all Council Houses are let on a points letting scheme and cases of tuberculosis with open lesions receive a generous allowance of points and priority.

10. HOUSING ACT, 1936—Part IV.—OVERCROWDING.

No definite estimate of the overcrowding position can be given. It is certain that the position has been aggravated in recent months and many cases of serious overcrowding are recorded.

These cases are given special consideration in the lettings of available houses.

11. The continued postponement of Slum Clearance Work is tending to produce some very difficult conditions in certain cases. There are more than 300 houses which were included in Clearance Areas in 1939, the confirmation of the orders in respect of these being held up by the outbreak of the war.

Although efforts have been made to maintain these dwellings in some state of fitness for habitation, there is no doubt that they have deteriorated in the past nine years.

(Signed) FREDERICK G. E. HILL,

Medical Officer of Health

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Statement prepared by the Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES

Visits of Inspection to Cowsheds	177
Visits of Inspection to Milk Dealers	29
Visits of Inspection to Dairies	212
	<hr/>
Total	418
	<hr/>

Legal proceedings taken—none.

Formal action taken—none.

Informal action taken—90 cases.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

	No. of Samples Taken	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	64	58	6
Accredited	41	37	4
Untreated	90	73	17
Tuberculin Tested	41	37	4
Sterilised	3	3	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	239	208	31
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

204 of the above samples were taken by Inspectors of this Department and 35 by Inspectors of the Health Department of the West Riding County Council.

The number of unsatisfactory milk samples shows that there is still room for much improvement in methods of milk production.

There are still a number of cowsheds, mainly in the outer areas, where structural conditions are not satisfactory and difficulties with building materials and labour have tended to slow down the work of improving these.

Whilst good buildings and modern equipment are important factors in clean milk production, by far the most important thing is the practising of good clean methods by the farmer. With careful attention to points such as the cleanliness of the udders and flanks of cows, the proper sterilization of the milking pails and other equipment and the cleanliness of the milker's hands there is no reason why clean milk should not be produced in old-fashioned buildings. On the other hand, if these points are neglected, however good the buildings are, the milk produced will not be clean.

Summary of Milk Dealers on Register:—

Cowkeepers	42
Wholesale Dealers	21
Retail Dealers	94
Licensed Producers of "Accredited Milk"	11
Licensed Producers of "Tuberculin Tested Milk"	1
Licensed Producers of Pasteurised Milk	1

The year has been noteworthy for the large number of milk retailers who have availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining pre-bottled Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk. A few years ago it was extremely difficult to obtain supplies of Tuberculin Tested milk in most parts of the Borough, whereas now it is almost universally available.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

There has been some restriction on the sampling of milk for biological examination owing to the incapacity of the Laboratory to obtain sufficient guinea pigs. Each area was given a quota of samples for the year, that of Morley being 11.

During the year four cases of tuberculosis in children suspected as being due to infected milk were found. The milk supply on investigation proved to be tuberculous. As a result representations were made to the Laboratory for a higher sampling quota and arrangements were made for samples to be accepted from all sources where the milk was sold raw.

37 samples were taken and 4 were reported upon as tuberculous. In each case the Ministry of Agriculture's Veterinary Officers traced the affected animals, which were removed from the herds and slaughtered.

ADULTERATION OF MILK

59 samples of milk were taken during 1948 for the detection of adulteration. One sample was found to be adulterated. Legal proceedings were taken and a conviction recorded.

ICE CREAM

No. of premises registered:—

(a) for the manufacture of ice cream	9
(b) for the sale of ice cream	42
No. of samples taken	39
No. of these reported as satisfactory	31
No. of these reported as unsatisfactory	8

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations have resulted in considerable improvement in the hygienic manufacture of ice cream. Sampling and inspections show that the regulations are being well observed, but trouble is occasionally experienced from failures to cleanse and sterilize equipment. Up-to-date ice cream manufacture requires much more plant than was needed for the older methods, and the advantages of heat treatment can easily be lost if subsequent contamination by dirty equipment is allowed to occur.

There is still much room for improvement in the methods of retail sale of ice cream. This is especially true of street vendors. It is proposed to deal with this matter in the near future, and an approach is being made to all street vendors to require either the sale of pre-packed ice cream, or improvements in the design of vehicles so as to prevent the chances of contamination.

MEAT INSPECTION

Slaughtering in the Borough was discontinued in 1940. Routine inspections were made of meat from the Ministry of Food's Regional Slaughterhouse at the Butchers' Allocation Centre before distribution to the retailers as in recent years.

The quantity of meat inspected was:—

Beef	694 quarters
Sheep and Lambs	802
Veal	10

In connection with the above, informal action was taken as stated below:—

Meat condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

Beef	184 lbs.
------------	----------

Inspections were made of 128 carcasses of Pork slaughtered under the Ministry of Food's scheme for the slaughter of cottagers' pigs. In this connection informal action was taken in respect of 8 cases.

~~494~~

INSPECTION OF FOOD

Preparation and sale, 1948:—

Inspections—

Ice Cream Premises	110
Fried Fish Shops	219
Bakehouses	221
Meat Shops and Stalls	214
Other Food Preparing Premises	960
Total	1724

Informal action was taken in 419 cases.

Summary of food found at various inspections to be unfit for human consumption:—

Meat Loaf, etc.	41 tins
Stewed Steak	10 tins
Brawn	1 tin
Tinned Pork	17 tins
Meat and Vegetables	5 tins
Tinned Bacon	3 tins
Sausages	2 tins.
Mutton	37 lbs.
Bacon and Ham.....	38 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Beef	58 lbs.
Tinned Soup	17 tins
Tinned Salmon	13 tins
Tinned Fish	8 tins
Fish (wet)	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones
Shell Fish	27 tins
Sugar	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Cheese	3 lbs.
Dried Milk	5 pkts.
Tinned Milk	156 tins
Mixed Vegetables	100 tins
Tomatoes	8 tins
Beans	20 tins
Peas	28 tins
Dried Fruit	74 lbs.
Tinned Fruit	84 tins
Butter	3 lbs.
Jam	12 tins
Pickles	113 jars
Fruit Juice	11 tins
Chocolate Spread	7 cartons
Sweets	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Custard Powder	2 lbs.
Table Dessert	12

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

During the year two samples of meat stew from a canteen were submitted as part of an investigation into alleged cases of food poisoning.

An investigation was also made into washing up methods in use at cafes and canteens in the town. Ten samples of water in use for washing of dishes, etc., were submitted for estimation as to their bacteriological content. Three of these were reported upon as satisfactory and seven were classed as unsatisfactory.

Two cans of meat lunch were examined by the Public Analyst, who reported that there was some degree of metallic contamination of the product. As a result, after consultation with the Ministry of Food Headquarters, the whole stock in the hands of the retailers was withdrawn.

Two milk bottles were examined by the Bacteriologist following complaints of dirty bottles. The results showed that the complaints were justified and the necessary action was taken to bring about an improvement.

Three samples of sausage and one of whisky were taken for the detection of adulteration. Two of the sausage samples were reported as adulterated. Legal proceedings were taken and convictions recorded.

FOOD POISONING

No reports of food poisoning were received from Medical practitioners during 1948.

Total No. of Outbreaks	No. of cases	No. of deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks of each	Food involved with number of out- breaks of each
1	40	None	Not ascertained	Suspected Minced meat pie

It was reported to the Health Department that after taking a school dinner, some 40 children had experienced sickness, diarrhoea, and other symptoms of mild poisoning.

In no case was the condition considered severe enough for parents to call in Medical Practitioners.

The information was acted on immediately after receipt, but information was received too late for satisfactory specimens to be obtained.

Information obtained from the investigations made by the Health Department suggested that a minced meat pie was the cause of the outbreak. The meat was pre-cooked on the day before the meal was taken, and allowed to remain overnight at a temperature suitable for the incubation of organisms. Next day the meat was re-heated in the meat pies.

Histories were taken from all cooks and canteen staffs handling and in contact with food. Specimens were taken from every member of the staff and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and report.

Our inquiries showed no suspicious illness amongst the staff, but it was found that one worker had been nursing a relative some days previously, and further that this relative had suffered from slight diarrhoea.

The specimens submitted were examined with negative result in every case, including the case above mentioned.

Advice has been given on the danger of the pre-cooking of food to all canteen managers, and further advice on the necessity for absolute cleanliness in application to food handling, and further instructions given for the immediate notification of illness amongst staff concerned, or contact with illness.

FOOD HYGIENE—GENERAL

The hygiene of food premises has continued to receive much attention. During 1948, all premises in the Borough where food is stored, sold or handled, were inspected, recorded and where necessary brought into full compliance with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act. In a number of cases where premises were totally unsuitable, informal action resulted in alternative premises being found.

Experience has shown that any real improvement depends not only upon improved premises but also upon the care and attention given by those persons employed in the food trade. In consequence an advisory pamphlet on food hygiene was prepared and distributed amongst all persons employed in the food trade. The pamphlet emphasises the dangers of contaminated food and explains the methods which are necessary to prevent contamination occurring.

The pamphlet was exceedingly well received by local traders and received also some notice in wider spheres, copies being asked for by Government Departments and a large number of Local Authorities.

The work is continuing very actively and will be further reported upon in future Annual Reports.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifications of "Notifiable Infectious Diseases," 1948:—

Scarlet Fever	122
Diphtheria	3
Pneumonia	24
Puerperal Pyrexia	0
Erysipelas	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (new cases) ...	28
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (new cases)	7
Whooping Cough	141
Measles	215
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0
<hr/>	
Total	544
<hr/>	

Notifications of ‘Notifiable Infectious Diseases’ included in preceding table occurring in school-children:—

Scarlet Fever	78
Diphtheria	1
Pneumonia	5
Measles	71
Whooping Cough	33
Para-Typhoid Fever	1
	<hr/>
Total	189
	<hr/>

ISOLATION HOSPITALS

Bruntcliffe Lane Isolation Hospital Returns, 1948:—

	Scarlet Fever	Nephritis	Total
Admissions	73	1	74
Deaths	0	0	0

Oakwell Isolation Hospital Returns, 1948:—

	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Measles	Pneu- monia	Total
Admissions ...	12	3	1	1	17
Deaths	0	1	0	0	1

Carr Gate Isolation Hospital Returns, 1948:—

	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Pneu- monia	Total
Admissions	24	0	1	25
Deaths	0	0	0	0

Mitchell Laithes Isolation Hospital Returns, 1948:—

	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Scarlet Fever	Pneu- monia	Para- Typhoid Fever	Total
Admissions ...	1	1	1	1	4
Deaths	0	0	1	0	1

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) 1948:—

	Total cases notified	Admitted to Hospitals	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	122	110	0
Diphtheria	3	3	1
Enteric Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0
Pneumonia	24	3	1
Erysipelas	3	0	0
Ophthalmia			
Neonatorum	0	0	0
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1	0
Whooping Cough	141	0	0
Measles	215	1	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Para-Typhoid Fever	1	1	0

Age Group Incidence and Analysis of Notifiable Diseases.
(See separate table)

AGE GROUP INCIDENCE AND ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Disease	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65+	Total.
Diphtheria ...	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Scarlet Fever ...	1	1	8	6	18	58	20	3	4	2	1	0	122
Erysipelas ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	2	2	0	3	0	4	1	1	3	1	5	2	24
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis—													
Pulmonary ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	11	4	7	1	28
Non-pulmonary ...	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	8
Whooping Cough ...	17	21	24	24	22	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	141
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Measles ...	17	17	36	38	32	71	1	1	1	1	0	0	215
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Para-Typhoid Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals ...	38	42	68	71	77	171	23	9	21	8	14	4	546

CANCER

Total Deaths—Males 32, Females 33. Total 65.

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
No. of Deaths ...	65	82	79	70	75	70	81

Analysis of 65 Deaths shown in:—

Males		Females	
Digestive Tract and Associated Organs	14	Digestive Tract and Associated Organs	17
Genito-urinary system ...	3	Breast and Uterus	10
Other	15	Other	6
	—		—
	32		33
	—		—

Ages at Death as shown in the following table:—

	Males	Females	Total
Age under 30 years	1	0	1
„ 30—39 years	2	1	3
„ 40—49 years	2	6	8
„ 50—59 years	8	6	14
„ 60—69 years	7	6	13
„ 70—79 years	9	12	21
„ 80—89 years	3	2	5

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and Mortality during 1948:—

Notifications and Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1948:—

	Notifications	Deaths
Pulmonary	28	10
Non-Pulmonary	7	3
	—	—
	35	13
	—	—

Age Groups	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1—5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	2
15—25	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
25—35	3	3	0	1	2	2	0	0
35—45	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
45—55	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
55—65	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0
65 and upwards	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	13	15	1	6	6	4	0	3

AGE GROUP MORTALITY

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total
Diphtheria	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia (all forms)	7	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	17
Tuberculosis:—									
Pulmonary	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	10
Non Pulmonary	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Whooping Cough	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	8	4	1	2	0	6	6	7	34

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS OF PERSONS FROM NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

					E. & W.		Gilder-	Drigh-	
Disease	North	Central	South	Churwell	Ardsley		some	lington	Total
	Ward	Ward	Ward	Ward	Wards		Ward	Ward	
Diphtheria	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis									
Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal									
Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis—									
Pulmonary ...	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	4	10
Non-Pulmonary	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Pneumonia									
(all forms)	0	2	5	0	3	3	3	1	17
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Whooping Cough	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1	5	10	0	4	5	4	5	34
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES			Vision Un- impaired,	Vision Impaired,	Total Blindness,	D eath.
NOTIFIED	TREATED					
	At home.	In hospital				
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION

Estimated population of Morley for 1948—39,630.

BIRTHS

820 births were notified in 1948 under the Public Health Act, 1936, as compared with 879 in 1947.

Distribution of Notified Births in Wards:—

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Morley North	52	61	113
Morley Central	78	67	145
Morley South	74	67	141
Churwell	33	20	53
East Ardsley	47	41	88
West Ardsley	49	61	110
Gildersome	41	41	82
Drighlington	47	41	88
	<hr/> 421 <hr/>	<hr/> 399 <hr/>	<hr/> 820 <hr/>

The Registrar-General's corrected figure for the birth-rate gives 403 boys and 387 girls—a total of 790.

17 boys and 21 girls are recorded as illegitimate.

The corrected birth-rate figure is 19.9 per 1,000 population.

The corrected birth-rate figure for 1947 was 23.2 per 1,000 population and the figures for the past five years are:—

1943	17.70
1944	19.70
1945	17.60
1946	19.20
1947	23.20

The Registrar-General's returns show the following live birth-rates estimated on a population to the middle of 1948:—

England and Wales	17.9
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	20.0
148 smaller Towns (Resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	19.2
London, Administrative County	20.1

DEATHS

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Morley North	30	30	60
Morley Central	35	34	69
Morley South	52	51	103
Churwell	14	13	27
East Ardsley	25	23	48
West Ardsley	28	33	61
Drighlington	28	25	53
Gildersome	20	25	45
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	232	234	466
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Registrar-General's corrected figure for the death-rate gives 233 males and 235 females—a total of 468.

The corrected death-rate figure for 1948 is 11.8 per 1,000 population.

The corrected death-rate figure for 1947 was 13.7 per 1,000 population and the figures for the past 5 years are:—

1943	13.90
1944	14.50
1945	13.40
1946	14.10
1947	13.70

Morley Municipal Borough, 1948 (civilians only):—

	Males	Females	Total
1. Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers ...	0	0	0
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0	0
3. Scarlet Fever	0	0	0
4. Whooping Cough	1	1	2
5. Diphtheria	1	0	1
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	6	4	10
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	0	3	3
8. Syphilitic Diseases	0	1	1
9. Influenza	0	0	0
10. Measles	1	0	1
11. Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio- encephalitis	0	0	0
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	0	0	0
13. Cancer of Body Cavity and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)	1	1	2
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	7	2	9
15. Cancer of Breast	0	7	7
16. Cancer of all other sites	24	23	47
17. Diabetes	1	5	6
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	24	38	62
19. Heart Disease	58	68	126
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	10	8	18
21. Bronchitis	25	9	34
22. Pneumonia	9	8	17
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	4	4	8
24. Ulceration of Stomach or Duodenum	1	1	2
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	0	3	3
26. Appendicitis	0	0	0
27. Other Digestive Diseases	2	8	10
28. Nephritis	7	8	15
29. Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis	0	0	0
30. Other Maternal Causes	0	0	0
31. Premature Birth	4	2	6
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases	10	5	15
33. Suicide	3	0	3
34. Road Traffic Accidents	4	0	4
35. Other Violent Causes	4	2	6
36. All other causes	26	24	50
	<hr/> 233	<hr/> 235	<hr/> 468

	Males	Females	Total
Total Deaths of Infants under 1 year	21	14	35
Legitimate	18	14	32
Illegitimate	3	0	3
Total Number of Live Births	403	387	790
Legitimate	386	366	752
Illegitimate	17	21	38
Total Number of Still Births	16	12	28
Legitimate	15	11	26
Illegitimate	1	1	2

RESPIRATORY DISEASES—Deaths and Death-rate:

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Deaths	62	45	53	50	59
Death-rate	1.70	1.24	1.38	1.28	1.51

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN 1948

	Males	Females
Pneumonia (all forms)	9	8
Bronchitis	25	9
Other Respiratory Diseases	4	4
	—	—
	38	21
	—	—

STATISTICS RELATING TO INFANTILE MORTALITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Infant Mortality Rate for the year is 44.3 per 1,000 live births. The Infant Mortality Rates for the past five years are shown as:—

1944	39.9	} per 1,000 live births.
1945	54.9	
1946	59.0	
1947	44.1	
1948	44.3	

COMPARATIVE INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE

England and Wales	34	} per 1,000 live births
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	39	
148 Smaller Towns	32	
London	31	

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH OF ALL INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR

	North Ward	Central Ward	South Ward	Churwell Ward	E. and W. Drigh- Ardsley lington		Gilder- some Ward	Total
Premature Births and Congenital								
Defects	3	4	3	0	2	2	0	16
Diarrhoea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Violent Accident	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other defined Conditions	2	4	3	1	3	3	1	17
	<hr/> 5 <hr/>	<hr/> 8 <hr/>	<hr/> 6 <hr/>	<hr/> 1 <hr/>	<hr/> 5 <hr/>	<hr/> 5 <hr/>	<hr/> 1 <hr/>	<hr/> 35 <hr/>

CANCER

Table showing deaths and death-rates for the past 5 years :

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Deaths	75	70	79	82	65
Death-rate	2.07	1.93	2.06	2.10	1.64

APPENDIX.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1948, for the Borough of Morley in the County of York, on the administration of the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	No. on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices.	Occupier. Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	209	51	5	0
Factories without mechanical power ...	16	12	0	0
Other premises under the Acts (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	9	5	0	0
Total	234	68	5	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.	Prosecu- tions insti- tuted.
Want of Cleanliness ...	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding ...	0	1	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation ...	0	0	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitary conveniences—					
(a) insufficient ...	1	1	0	0	0
(b) unsuitable or defec- tive ...	4	10	0	7	0
(c) not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences—(not relat- ing to outwork) ...	0	0	0	0	0
	5	12	0	7	0

OUTWORK

SECTIONS 110 AND 111

NATURE OF WORK.	Section 110	Unwholesome Premises— Section 111				
		No. of Out- workers	No. of cases of def. send- ing lists	No. of Prosecutions	No. of Instances	Notices served
Wearing Apparel—						
Making, etc.	6					
Cleaning and Washing						
Household Linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and Steel Cables and chains						
Iron and Steel						
Anchors and Grapnels						
Cart Gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						
Paper Bags, Paper Boxes, etc.						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Featner sorting						
Carding of buttons, etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving	13	1				
Lampshades						
Total	19	1				

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1948.

England and Wales, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional figures). Based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	RATE PER 1000 TOTAL POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION							RATE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still- Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para- typhoid fevers	Small-pox	Tuberculosis	Whooping- cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year
England and Wales	17.9	0.42	10.8	0.00	0	0.51	0.02	0.00	0.03	3.3	34
126 County Boroughs & Great Towns, including London ...	20.0	0.52	11.6	0.00	0	0.59	0.02	0.00	0.03	4.5	39
148 Smaller Towns	19.2	0.43	10.7	0.00	0	0.46	0.02	0.00	0.04	2.1	32
London	20.1	0.39	11.6	0.00	0	0.63	0.01	0.01	0.02	2.4	31
Morley	19.9	0.71	11.8	0.00	0	0.33	0.05	0.03	0.00	3.8	44

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :

	per 1,000 Total Births ...	Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
England and Wales	0.24	0.78	1.02	
Morley	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

BOROUGH OF MORLEY SANITARY DISTRICT.

Total No. of Inspections made in 1948 for Nuisance only—1,051
(Not including Housing Inspections)

Nuisances in hand,

end of 1947 715 Total abated during 1948 1333

Total 2036 Outstanding at end of 1948 703

Notices served, Statutory	134	Complied with	88
---------------------------	-----	---------------------	----

Total number of Summonses or other legal proceedings—None.

Have the Council declared any other process to be offensive trades?—No.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Particulars of any sewer extensions during 1948:—

- (1) William Street, Churwell.

Details of any portion of district still requiring:—

- (a) Sewering—Gelderd Road, Tingley Common, Old Lane, Woodhouse Lane, Moorhead.

- (b) Improvement of defective sewers—Westerton Road, Town Street.

No. of houses not connected to Sewers—Approx. 350.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS

Particulars of any extensions made during 1948—None.

Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works?—Improvement scheme for Dewsbury Road (2nd instalment) submitted to Ministry of Health. Moorhead proposals to relieve Drighlington Works now almost complete.

Any complaints from West Riding Rivers Board?—Mainly confined to Dewsbury Road Works.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

No. of privies with open middens—26.

No. of Pail or tub closets—16.

No. of privies with covered middens—112.

No. of water closets—12,668.

No. of waste water closets—None

No. of privies reconstructed during 1948:—

- (a) as W.C.s—31 (b) others—none

No. of closets other than privies, reconstructed during 1948 as W.C.s—20.

No. of additional closets provided for old property in 1948 as

- (a) W.C.s—None. (b) other—None.

No. of closets constructed in 1948 for new houses:—

- (a) W.C.s—162. (b) others—None.

No. of closets in district—12,822.

Percentage of closets on water carriage system—98.8.

Any special action being taken by Council to secure conversion of privies, waste water closets and pails to W.C. system. If so, what?—The conversion of privies in the area is continuing as quickly as the labour and materials position will permit.

SCAVENGING

Is public scavenging in operation throughout the whole district?
—Yes.

How is refuse disposed of? 1.—Destruction—None. 2. Tipping—
—98%. 3. Farmers—2%.

If tipping is in operation is it on the controlled system?—Yes.

Total annual cost of collection and disposal of refuse—£15,942.

Particulars of any extension or improvement in the service during the year—None.

WATER SUPPLY

Source of supply—1. Morley Corporation Waterworks.
2. Halifax Corporation Waterworks.
3. Bradford Corporation Waterworks.

By whom distributed?—Morley Corporation.

No. of Dwelling houses on public supply—Practically all.

No. of dwelling houses not on public supply—5.

Total number of Dwelling houses in District—13263.

Any extension of supply during the year?—No.

Has supply been satisfactory?—Yes. In quality—Yes.
In quantity—Yes.

No. of examinations made during the year (a) chemical—55.

Result—Good. (b) bacteriological—274. Result—17 showed B.Coli varying from 1-25 per 100 ml.

Have any supplies been restricted or closed, if so, where?—No

MILK SUPPLY

No. of Milk samples taken by officers of your authority for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938—59.

No. found adulterated—1. No. of prosecutions—1.

No. of samples of ordinary milk taken by officers of Local Authority for

(a) Methylene Blue Test—90.

(b) Presence of Tuberculosis—37.

Any special examination of milk for dirt, e.g., sedimentation test?—None.

Any instance of disease attributed to milk during 1948—None

No. of cowkeepers in district—42. No. registered—42.

Total No. of cowsheds—60. Total No. of milk cows—576.

Total No. of milk farms inspected during the year—42.

Total No. of cow sheds inspected—60.

No. of wholesale traders registered—21.

No. of retail milk sellers registered—94.

Have any retailers been removed from the register?—No.

Observations as to structural conditions, cleanliness and methods of production and handling of milk.—In some cases there is still much room for improvement in methods of production.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936-1946

	No. of Licences in force in area	Samples of designated milks examined bacteriologically		
		Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory	Total
(a) Production of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk ...	1	37	4	41
(b) Production of "Accredited" Milk ...	11	37	4	41
(c) In respect of Pasteuring Plants	1	58	6	64
(d) No. of licences in force for bottling "Tuberculin Tested" or "Accredited" milk, other than at place of production—None.				

ICE CREAM

No. of premises registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938—51.

No. of inspections made—110.

No. of samples submitted for bacteriological examination, with results:—

Satisfactory—31. Unsatisfactory—8.

Indicate briefly any further action in respect of above—The production and sale of ice cream continues to receive close attention.

Any action taken under Sections 16 and 37 Food and Drugs Act, 1938?—Informal action taken in a number of cases.

MEAT INSPECTION

Any public abattoir in district?—No.

Total No. of private slaughterhouses—15.

No. unsatisfactory either as regards structure, position, or in other respects—Several unsatisfactory from disuse.

No. of times each slaughterhouse inspected—All once at least.

Total inspections—53.

No. of seizures of unsound food—0. Total weight—N/a.

No. of prosecutions—None.

OTHER FOODS

No. of samples (other than milk) taken by officers of Local Authority for examination under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938: 1 Whisky. 3 Sausages.

No. found adulterated—2 sausages. No. of prosecutions—2.

No. of Bakehouses in District—43. Total inspections—221.

Are any of the bakehouses underground, if so, how many?—None.

SCHOOLS

Statutory Medical Inspection is carried out by the County Education Authority in most of the districts, but that does not relieve the Medical Officer of Health of his duties in regard to sanitation, and the prevention of infectious outbreaks in connection with schools.

No. of schools in district—16. No. visited by M.O.H.—16.

Action taken—Individual exclusions. Schools closed by M.O.H.—None.

General Sanitary conditions—With a few exceptions—good.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

No. of smoke observations each of 30 minutes duration taken during 1948—45.

No. of above showing excessive emission of black smoke—5.

No. of cautions issued—5. No. of statutory notices issued—None.

No. of prosecutions—None.

Are any bye-laws in force in connection with smoke abatement?—Yes.

SHOPS ACT, 1934, Sections 10 and 13 (3).

No. of visits paid under the above Act during 1948—305.

Unsatisfactory conditions found—19. Remedied—11.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, Etc.

No. in district—6. Is this class of dwelling showing signs of increase—No.

Have Council made bye-laws under Section 268 (4) Public Health Act, 1936?—No.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Are there in the district:—

Any public swimming baths or pools?—Yes.

Any privately-owned swimming baths or pools open to the public?—No.

If so, give brief particulars of each, and state what action is taken to ensure satisfactory condition of the water.—

Morley Corporation Baths. Treatment of water by pressure filtration followed by chloramination.

Any samples of bath waters examined in 1948, apart from samples submitted to the Medical Research Council Laboratory. If so, please give particulars—None.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Diseases specially prevalent in 1948—None.

Any disease specially added to notifiable list?—None.

Any influences threatening the health of the district?—None.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS in force in district.

Please give complete list of Bye-laws and Regulations in force, and date of adoption in each case:—

Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	10/9/1888
Prevention of waste water, etc.	...	...	...	...	14/5/1901
Spitting	...	...	...	...	4/7/1904
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	26/4/1904
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	7/6/1904
Admission and Discharge of Patients	...	...	...	...	23/4/1907
Drainage of existing Buildings	...	...	...	...	9/4/1926
Regulations of the Emission of Smoke	...	...	...	...	5/12/1931
Escape from Fire in Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	14/1/1932
Public Baths	...	...	...	...	7/1/1931
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	26/9/1933
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	1933
Employment of Children (Children's Act, 1933)	...	...	...	...	1/10/1935
New Streets and Buildings	...	...	...	...	28/11/1939
Street Trading (Children's Act, 1933)	...	...	...	...	1/10/1935

MORTUARIES

What accommodation—

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| (a) For accidents | } | One Mortuary for all purposes. Mortuary at each infectious diseases hospital. |
| (b) For Infectious cases other than at hospitals. | | |
| (c) For other cases. | | |
| (d) For post mortem examinations. | | |

Any suggestions by Medical Officer of Health.—The Central Mortuary needs an additional office and a cloakroom.

SANITARY STAFF

Name of Sanitary Inspector.	Annual Salary as Inspector.	Other appointments held.	Salary for such other appointments.
F. G. Sugden ...	£595	Diseases of Animals	Included in Salary

Any additional or Assistant Sanitary Inspectors?—3 additional Sanitary Inspectors.

Is staff sufficient?—Yes.

SPECIAL REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS ON ANY SUBJECTS

(Please attach copy).

Special investigation has been made into food preparation and all food preparing and food trading premises.

SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS as to Sanitary requirements of District, suggestions of M.O.H. and extended notes on any of the foregoing entries.

Any suggestion as to need for County Clinics or Dispensaries, or as to existing Clinics or Dispensaries—None.

